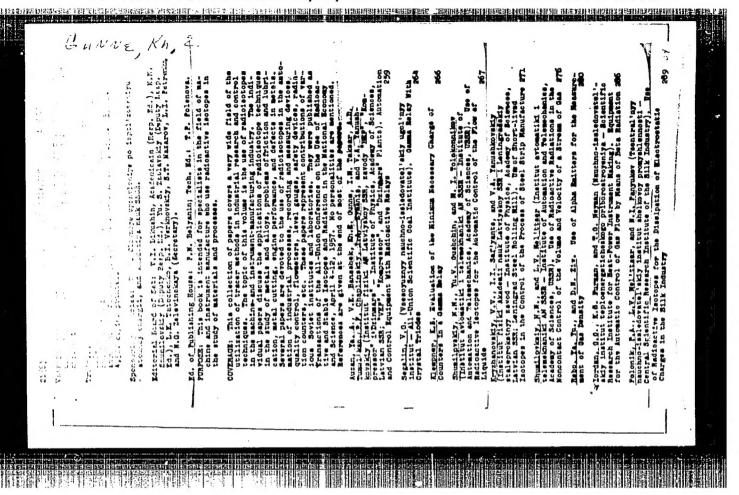


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CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0



GUNNI, KFL

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

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SOV / 4461

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR

Nauka - proizvodstvu; kratkiye annotatsii rabot, vypolnennykh dlya promyshlennosti i stroitel'stva, vyp. 4 (From Science to Production; Short Annotations of Work Accomplished for Industry and Construction, Vol.4) Riga, 1959. 119 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Editorial Board: S. B. Aynbinder, Candidate of Technical Sciences, M. P. Zakis, Candidate of Economic Sciences, A. K. Malmeyster, Corresponding Member, Academy of Building and Architecture SSSR, P.N. Odintsov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences Latviyskaya SSR, and K. K. Plaude (Resp. Ed.) Academician, Academy of Sciences Latviyskaya SSR; Ed.: Ch. Shklennik; Tech. Ed.: R. Bokman.

FURPOSE: This book is intended for construction and industrial scientific personnel, especially those concerned with the use of radioactive isotopes.

COVERAGE: The book emitains 44 articles presenting the results of work accomplished.

Strinstitutes of the latvian Academy of Sciences in 1958. The articles, which deal with assorted problems in the mechanical, building, and chemical

Card 1/15

From Science to Production (Cont.)

BOV/4461

industries, are grouped in the following sections: automation and mechanization of industrial processes, machinery construction, construction and construction materials, chemical technology, and industrial economy. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

AUTOMATION AND MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

3

7

Radioactive Tagging of Welded Butts in Uninterrupted Hot Rolling [Institut fiziki (Institute of Physics), TsNIFTMASh (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery), and Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni S. M. Kirova (Mukeyevka Metallurgical Plant imeni S. M. Kirov)]

Workers of the Institute of Physics, A. A. Genis, I. M. Taksar and V. A. Yanushkovskiy, worker of the TsNITIMASh, instructor in uninterrupted-rolling operations, A. N. Iroshnikov, and engineer of

Card 2/15

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13

From Science to Production (Cont.)

SOV/4461

क्षा विकास स्थापन के प्रकार के सम्बद्धान के सम्बद्धान के सम्बद्धान के सम्बद्धान के सम्बद्धान के सम्बद्धान के स

the Makeyevka Metallurgical Plant imeni S. M. Kirov, V. A. Machkovskiy, took part in the development of the tagging method.

URAP-3L Universal Radioactive Instrument [Institute of Physics, and Tallinskiy zavod KIP(Tallim KIP Plant)]

The circuit of the instrument was developed by workers of the Radioactive Checkup-Method and Automation Laboratory of the Institute of Physics, Kh. E. Gunne, V. N. Pozdnikov, and V. A. Yanushkovskiy.

RPRU-5-Type Radioactive Recorder of the Level Position [Institute of Physics, Tallim KIP Plant, and Slantsekhimicheskiy kombinat "Kiviyli" ("Kiviyli" Shale Chemical Combine), Estonskaya SSR]

Workers of the Institute B. V. Barabanov and V. Ya. Yanushkovskiy, workers of the KIP Tallinn Plant, V. M. Znamenskiy, K. Yu. Varandi, and K. K. Shpor, and worker of the "Kiviyli" Combine, I. S. Stekol'shchikov, took part in the development and implementation of the instrument.

-Card 3/15

S/798/61/000/000/009/012

AUTHOR: Gunne, Kh. E.

TITLE: Experimental determination of the statistical dependability of a

radioactive relay with hysteresis.

SOURCE: Radioaktivnyye islucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.

Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 101-108.

TEXT: The paper expounds a methodology for the experimental determination of the statistical dependability of a radioactive relay with hysteresis regarded as operating at that counting rate at which the probability of spurious switching is maximal. The methodology affords a possibility of the tentative determination of the statistical dependability of a radioactive relay at other counting rates also. Among the many complex parameters of the radiation-emitter, relay, and actuator configuration, including the statistical dependability, promptness of response, sensitivity threshold, and radiation degradation, the requirement of an adequate statistical dependability (absence of spurious switchings) places a lower limit on the activity of the radiation emitters, a reduction of which is desirable from the point of view of safety. There are two difficulties: (1) It is difficult to design a radioactive relay analytically with a practically desirable degree of dependability; (2) it is difficult to test each mass-production relay for its statistical dependability. The limitation of the dependability concepts outlined in the literature (3 Soviet-only references) lies in their practical applicability to low-dependability relays (10 or more spurious Card 1/3

 Experimental determination of the statistical ...

\$/798/61/000/000/009/012

switchings per hour) only, since tests of acceptable relays would require an excessive time. These existing methods take into account the ground state of the relay only; actually the statistical dependability of a hysteresis-affected radioscrive relay is more significant in the threshold zone between actuation and release, where the probability of spurious switching (PSS) is greatest, and at that counting rate at which the PSS attains a maximum. The proposed method employs one of the following four quantities as a characteristic of the dependability of a radioactive relay (in stationary operating conditions): (1) The probability of the absence of spurious switching in a unit time; (2) the mean number of spurious switchings in a unit time (e.g., in one hour); (3) a quantity derived from the second quantity, namely, 1/(1+4).

Quantity (3) is termed most convenient. The relationships between the mean numbers of failures to act (misses) in actuation and release and of spurious switching are discussed. In the test for upper (actuation) misses at several levels of irradiation of the sensor near the actuation threshold level, the radioactive relay is set up in its inoperative state. An auxiliary electromagnetic relay, arranged in series with an electromechanical counter, breaks the feed circuit of the sensor briefly following each counting action to return the relay to its inoperative state. In the test of the lower (release) misses, the radioactive relay is set up in its operative state, and the auxiliary relay will apply a voltage to the radioactive relay following each counting action to restore it to its actuation position. The resulting counts

Card 2/3

Experimental determination of the statistical...

5/798/61/000/000/009/012

are plotted versus the counting rate (or the voltage) in a logarithmic graph, and the analytical method of determining the characteristic dependability index from the extrapolated observed-count curves is explained. The test period actually used is 1/10 hr, and the radiation levels employed are such that from 3 to 100 misses per 1/10 hr are observed. A specific numerical example, applying to an 3PE-60 (ERB-60) relay with an PA -6 (RD-6) sensor, is reported. The extension of the comprehensive test to mass-production items consists in verifying the probability of misses at two fixed counting rates, without actually performing the extrapolations to infinity. The proposed extrapolation method affords a graphic means for a tentative determination of the statistical dependability of a radioactive relay at both the minimal and the maximal counting rate. Thanks are expressed to I.M. Taksar and V.A. Yanushkovskiy for valuable advice in the performance of the reported work. There are 2 figures and 3 Russian-language Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

\$/137/61/000/011/016/123 A060/A101

AUTHORS:

Ber, Ya.M., Gunne, Kh.E., Chashinev, A.V., Yanushkovskiy, V.A.

TITLE:

Automation of separate aggregates in dressing and agglomeration

plants by means of radiometric instruments

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 20, abstract 11V140 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve

SSSR, v. 3", Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 159 - 161)

Results of the testing of radiometric instruments for the automation of bunker loading are cited. Two Co⁶⁰ radiation sources are placed upon the inner wall of the bunker. The first one, controlling the upper level, may irradiate two sensors, one of which transmits a signal as to the state of the bunker to the dispatcher, and the second controls the position of the automatic rack. If the bunker is filled up to the upper level, then the source affixed to the togic cannot irradiate the sensor, as result of which the bogic will not remain above the bunker. Now if the bunker is not filled up, then the irradiation of the cassette will lead to the stopping of the bogie. YPAN-2a (URAP-2a) from the Tallin KIP factory was used as the radiometric device. The radiation source was

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001**

Automation of separate aggregates ...

S/137/61/000/011/016/123 A060/A101

of comparatively low activity (4.5 mg-equiv. of Ra for each level). The sensitivity and response time of the scheme turned out to be entirely satisfactory for the automatic rack velocity of 0.3 m/sec. At the level of the operating platform near the bunker the radiation dosage was $0.025\,\mu$ R/sec, whereas at the level of the scale cars, under the bunker, there was practically no radiation.

A. Pokhvisnev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

BERSONS, I.; VEVERIS, O.; GUNNE, Kh. [Gunne, H.]; KOLMYKOVA, L.;
PELEKIS, L.

Detection of leaks in hermetized objects of small dimensions by means of radioactive gas. Izv.AN Latv.SSR no.11:73-80 '63.

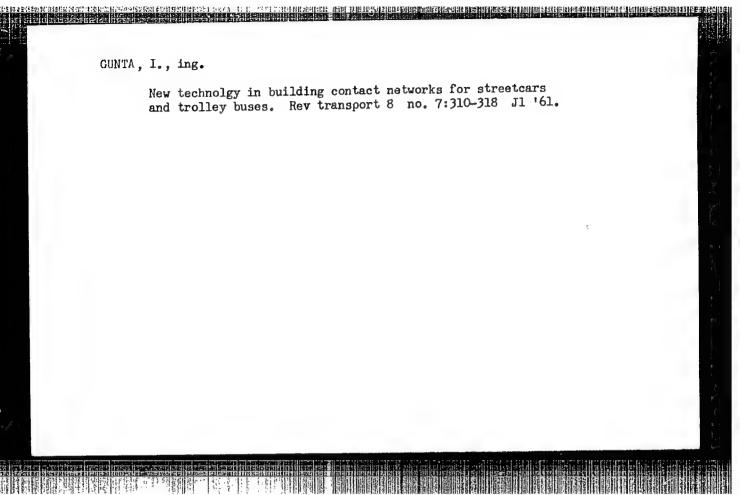
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut fiziki AN LatvSSR.

GOEST, Anatoliy Anatoliyavina FOLENKO, L.N., red.

[Construction of overhead and cable communication lines; manual] K.n.azh vozdushnykh i kabel'nykh linii svlazi; uchebnce posobie. Moskva, Mesk. elektrotekhn. in. sviazi. Pt.l. 1962. 139 p. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0"



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USSR/Plant Diseases - Diseases of Cultivated Plants.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 16034

Author

: R. Guntaishvili

Inst

: The Georgian Agricultural Institute.

Title

: Several Problems in Controlling Citrus Crop Diseases in

(Nekotoryye voprosy bor'by s bolezn'yu tsitrusovyk'ı

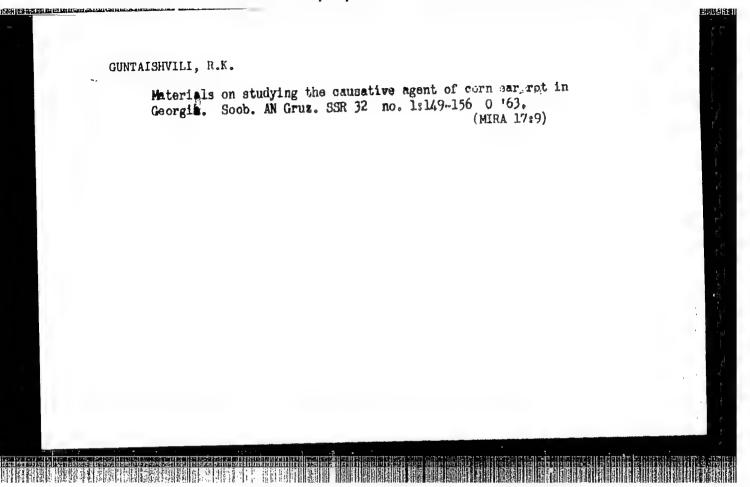
kul tur v Adzharii).

Orig Pub

: Nauchn. tr. stud. Gruz. s. kh. in-ta, 1957, 6-7, 77-84.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1



KRUCHENITSKIY, M.L., starshiy elektromekhanik; GUNTAREV, V.P., starshiy inzh.; LOBUR', I.G., starshiy elektromekhanik

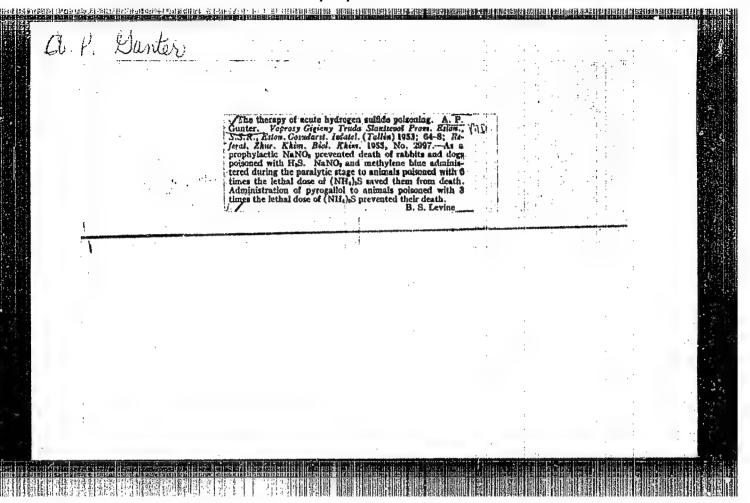
Intercommunication system for ticket offices. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 5 no.11:34-38 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Upravlencheskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi (for Khuchenitskiy). 2. Laboratoriya signalizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Guntarev). 3. Khabarovskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Lobur'). (Railroads--Communication systems)

GUNTER, A.P.

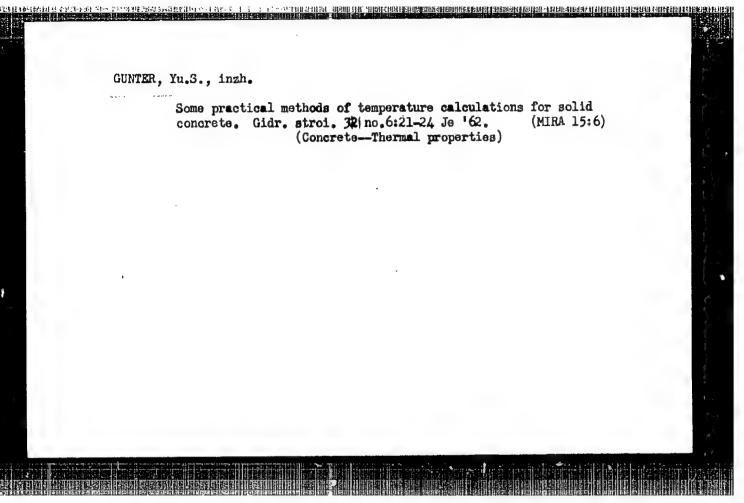
Gunter, A.P. "The results of etiological treatment of severe hydrogen-sulfide intoxication", Trudy Kazansk. gos. med. in-ta, 1949, Issue 1, p. 43-64, -Bibliog: 38 items.

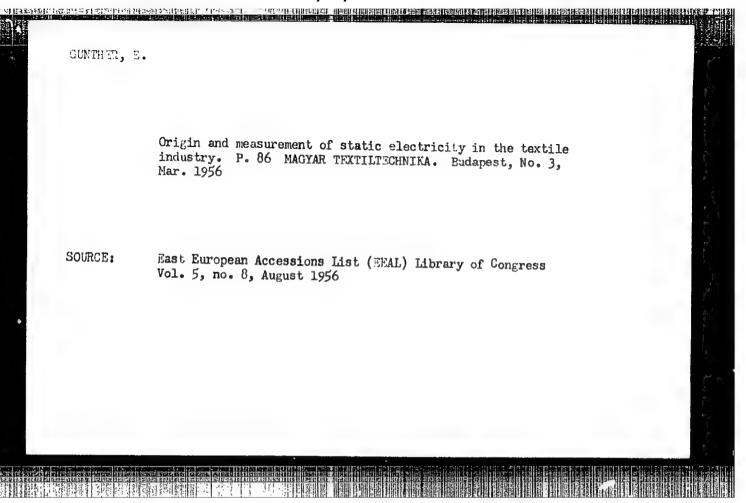
SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949)



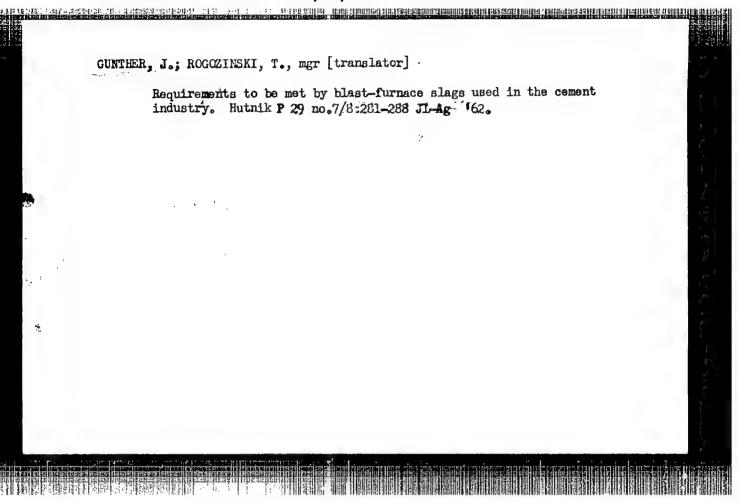
GUETER, M. (Republica Democrata Germana)

Determination of the total commodity fund by the interbranch balance and the role of the consumption balance. Problems econ 16 no.9272-85 S *63.





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| 50: Londiny List | of Last huropean A | ccessfors \ mjobst | g of Congress, <u>La</u> | mon zyja, bada. | М |



GUNIHER, K.

The organization of the multi-assortment production in the Poznan Footwear Factory. p. 66. (Przeglad Skorzany, Vol. 12, No. 3, Mar. 1957, Krakow, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug. 1957. Uncl.

Study of the different movement of water solecules in solutions of paramagnetic ions by measuring protes resonance. Chicastest. (MBRA 17:6)

1. Finisheskiy institut universiteta Karla Markaa, Laypusig.

GUNTHER, L., inz.

Degasification of the upper bed of new mine fields and utilization of natural gas in Ostrava coal district. Uhli 3 no.12:400-401 D '61.

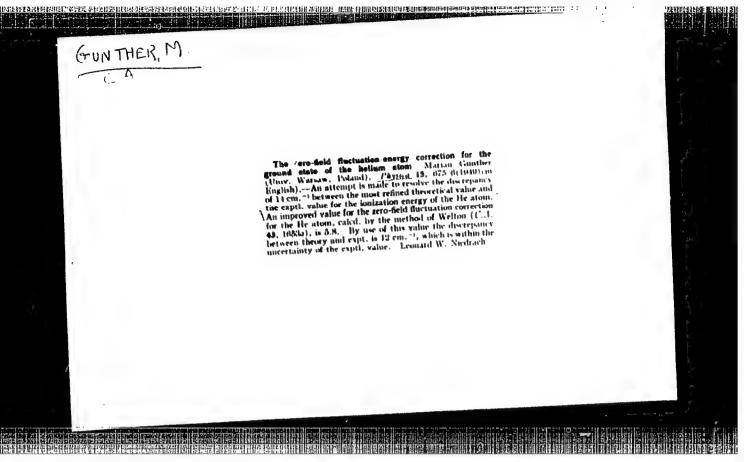
1. Zavod pro degazaci a odvodneni, Ostravsko-Karvinsky revir, Oprechtice u Mistku.

(Coal mines and mining) (Gas, Natural)

GUNTHER, Lumir, inz.

Origin and occurrence of natural gases in the southern areas of the Ostrava-Karvina coalfield. Uhli 5 no.9:307-309 8:63.

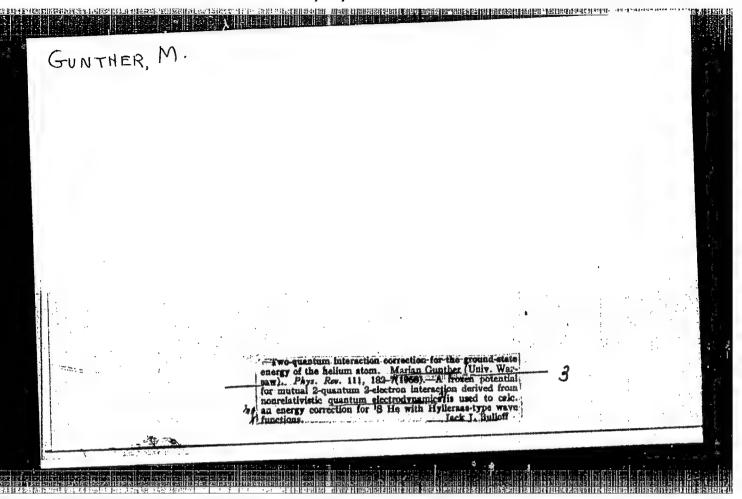
1. Zavod pro degazaci a odvodneni, Oprechtice u Mistku.



GUNTHER, M., SZYMANKIEWICZ, Z.

"Quantum physics. p. 210." (FIZYKA I CHEMIA), Vol. 6, no. 4, July/Aug. 1953, Warszawa, Poland

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions L. C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.



GUNIMER, H.; LEPITRE, H.

Airplane propulsion methods, p. 107

LETECKY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo deprovy) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 3, no. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960 Uncl.

Genther, R. A modern method of complete demineralization of water supplied for high-pressure mothers, p. 13.

CHEMEK

Vol. 9, No. 1, Jan. 1956 Marszawa, Poland

Source: Fonthly list of EEAL, Lc, Val. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

GUNTHER, W., inz.

New trends in ship welding. Eud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.10:34;-347 0 163.

1. Instytut Eudowy Okretow, Rostock.

GELNTS, A G

AUTHOR:

GUNC, A.G.

PA - 2056

TITLE:

A Method for the Synthesis of a (1,k) Pole.

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PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 112, Nr 1, pp 55-57

(U.S.S.R.)

Received: 2 / 1957

Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

If a many-pole A is regarded as a (1,n-1) pole with the input M_1 and the outputs M_2 , M_3 ,..., M_n , that transformation which does not change the total conductivities $\chi_{\alpha\beta}(A)$ $(\beta=2,3,...n)$ between the input M_1 and any output is called equivalent transformation of such a (1,n-1) pole. The present work proves that any such transformation can be realized also by an algebraic

transformation of the characteristic function

 $f_{\mathbf{A}}(\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,\ldots,\mathbf{x}_n) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} \mathbf{a}_{\alpha\beta} \mathbf{x}_{\alpha} \mathbf{x}_{\beta}$, though only if an additional

system of inequations is taken into account. Here $a_{\alpha\beta}$ denotes the immediate conductivity between the pole M_{α} and the pole M_{β} . A class K of equivalent (1,n-1)-poles is here investigated, i.e. the amount of those n-poles A the total conductivities of

which are equal to the given quantities 7 16;

Card 1/3

PA - 2056

A Method for the Synthesis of a (1,k) Pole.

 $\gamma_{1\beta}(A) = \gamma_{1\beta}$ ($\beta = 2,3,...,n$). The following theorem is then established: The characteristic functions of all many-poles from K lie in the interval [u,v] and this interval does not contain any other characteristic functions. In this connection it applies that:

 $\frac{n}{\beta=1} \not \chi \quad 1\beta^{\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}_{\beta}} = \mathbf{u} \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{\beta=1}^{n} \quad \chi \quad 1\beta^{\mathbf{x}_{\beta}} + \not \chi \quad 1\beta^{\mathbf{x}_{\beta}} = \mathbf{v}.$ The proof of this theorem is indicated step by step. The following theorem is then shown: In order that two (1,n-1) poles A and B are equivalent, which means in order that $\chi \quad 1\beta^{(A)} = \chi \quad 1\beta^{(B)} \quad \text{with } (\beta=1,2,\ldots,n) \quad \text{applies, it is necessary and sufficient that in the case of all values of <math>\mathbf{x}_1, \ \mathbf{x}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{x}_n, \quad \text{which satisfy the condition}$ $\mathbf{x}_1 = 1, \ \mathbf{x}_{\beta} \leqslant \chi \quad 1\beta^{(A)} \quad (\beta=1,2,\ldots,n) \quad \text{the characteristic functions of these } (1,n-1) \quad \text{poles are equal: } f_A(\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,\ldots,\mathbf{x}_n) = f_B(\mathbf{x}_1,\mathbf{x}_2,\ldots,\mathbf{x}_n). \quad \text{The proof of this theorem is indicated step by step with respect to necessity and sufficiency.}$

Card 2/3

PA - 2056

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A Method for the Synthesis of a (1,k) Pole.

The above theorem provides a method for the synthesis of a (1,n-1) pole with given conductivities χ_{12} , χ_{13} , ..., χ_{1n} . In the case of an exclusive application of this process and of an identical transformation any (1,n-1) pole can be received that satisfies the conditions of the problem. Finally the following two examples are discussed in short:

1) Construct a (1,2) pole with the conductivities

12 = a + bkd + cg + chd, 13 = bk+ad+aek+ch+cgd+cgek.

2) Construct a (1,2) pole A without valve elements with the conductivities / 12 = c+ed+adg+ab+beg and

13=b+dg+aed+ac+ceg.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute: V.I.UL'JANOV (LENIN) "

PRESENTED BY: SUBMITTED:

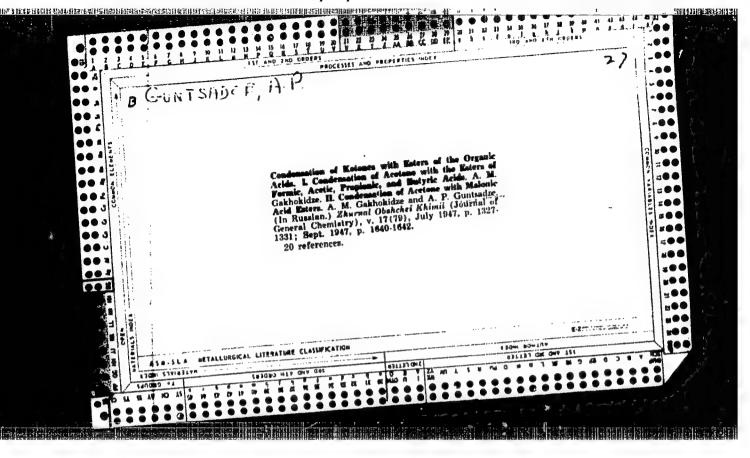
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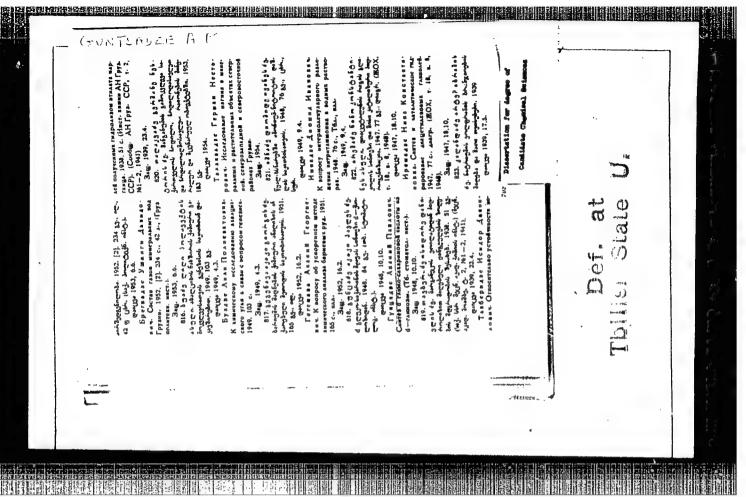
Card 3/3

GAKHOKIDZE, A.M.; GUNTSADZE, A.G.

Magnesium organic synthesis of saccharinic acid from d-xylose. Soob. AN Gruz.SSR 9 no.2:115-119 48. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskey SSR, Khimicheskiy institut, Tbilisi. Predstavlene deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii I.G.Kutateladze. (Xylese) (Saccharinic acids)





GVERDTSITELI, I.M.; GUNTSADZE, T.P.; PETROV, A.D.

Synthesis and dehydration of some germanium-containing diene carbinols. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.1:107-110 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlenkorrespondent in SSSR (for Petrov).

Ger Tringle, i.M.; Gurnage, tr.; de ct. A...

Some transformations of germane-containing diene carbinols.

Soob. All Gruz. SSR 36 no.3:579-524 p 'c4.

(MRA 18:3)

1. Thilipskiy gesudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent

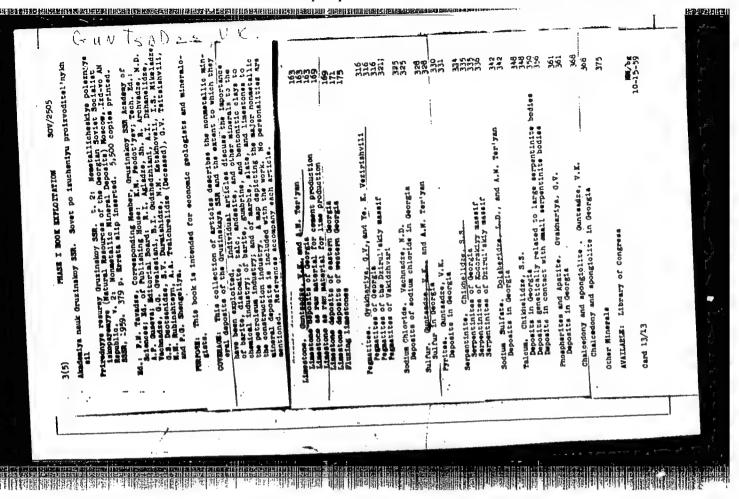
All CSSR. Submitted July 73, 1964.

GVERDTSITELL, I M.; GUNTSADZE, T.P., PETROV, A.D.

Effect of HGe (C2H5/3 to primary and se ondary vioy-staylene carbinois, Pokl. AN SSER 157 no.3 mo/7-610 Ji *64.

1. Tbilisskiy gesudarstvennyy universitet. 2. Chlem-korrespondent AN SSSR (for fetrow).

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GUNULCZYNSKI, Jozef; GIERLASZYNSKA, Stanislawa

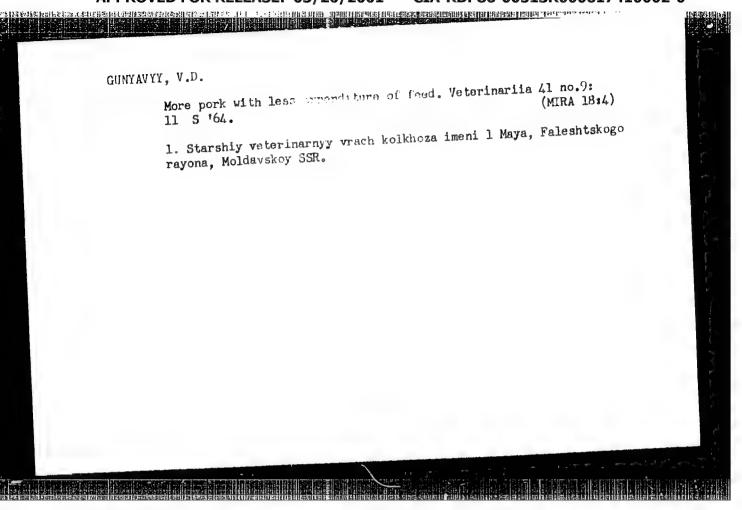
Remarks on the article "The Influence of Oil-Well DrillingFluid Parameters on Drilling Indexes." Wiad naft 6 no.1:6-7 '60.

(XEAI 9:6)

(Oil well drilling)

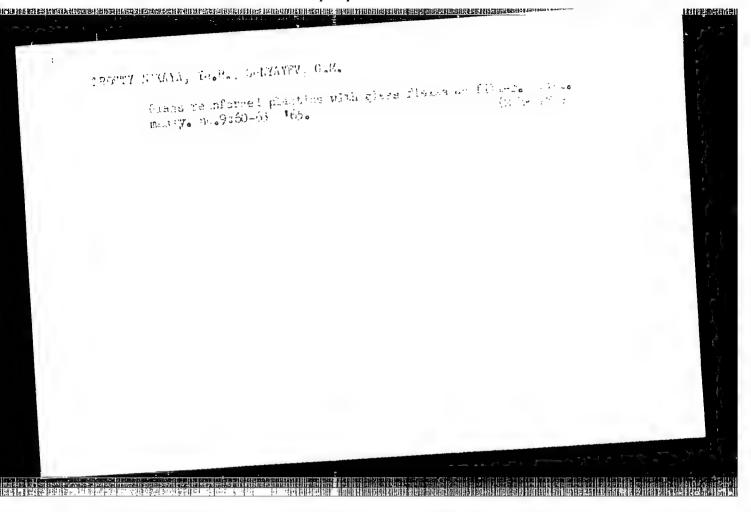
Fishing-Taplerents and Appliances
Introducing stationary trap nets in the Kuban. Byb. khoz. 28, no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, 1953, Unclassified.



| L 65219-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(v)/EWP(1)/T WW/HT |
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| ACCESSION NR: AP5022229 UR/01P1/65/000/009/006040063 678.632+678.643 42 5+678.664:678.046.36 |
| AUTHOR: Trostyenskaya, Ye. B.; Gunyayev, G. M. H. |
| TITLE: Glass-reinforced plastics with glass-film filler |
| SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1965, 60-63 |
| TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, glass film, epoxy plastic ABSTRACT: The processability and mechanical properties of glass-film reinforced plastics have been studied in view of the absence of data on such plastics. It is plastics have been studied in view of the absence of data on such plastics. |
| noted that the use of glass-film reinforcement is a plomistic solution of rigidity and imparting transparency and gas-tightness to glass-reinforced plastics. rigidity and imparting transparency and gas-tightness to glass-reinforced plastics. rigidity and imparting transparency and gas-tightness to glass-reinforced plastics. Films of various types of glass were glued together with VK-1 percentage and reinforced plastics. |
| the solvent from the "prepreg," the lay-up was carried out in account to mechanical sure did not exceed 10 kg/cm ² . The original article gives date on the mechanical |
| properties of the end products in tabular form at the glass-film rainforced plastics conventional glass-fabric reinforced plastics. The glass-film rainforced plastics |
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| vere somewhat denser, and substitute in bending and compresinforced plastics by a factor propy of their mechanical properties in the new materials continued in the new materials. | ressive strengt r of 2—4. A f crties in the p ributed to thei | h exceeded the feature of the plane of the sl ir improved di | new material neut. The le alactric pro | lass-iso ls is the ow resin parties | e iso- con- and | |
| heat resistance. The effect of discussed. Orig. art. has: 7 | figures and h | tables. | | | (SM) | |
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SOV/137-57-1-452

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuzimin, L. L., Gunyayeva, M. M.

TITLE: Cathode Reduction of Mercuric Oxide (Katodnoye vosstanovleniye

okisi rtuti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ivanovsk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 5, pp 34-36

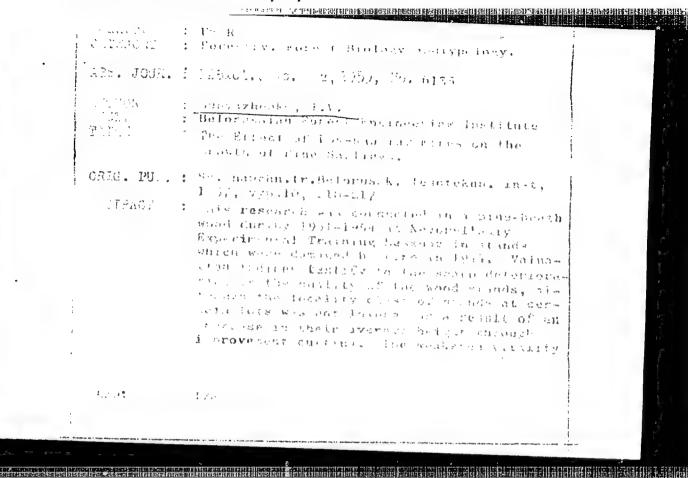
ABSTRACT: The author investigated the reduction of HgO in electrolysis during direct contact between Hg particles and the cathode in relation to the

current density D and the cathode material used. A 500-cc battery container was used as the electrolyzer. The horizontal cathode was located on the bottom of the bath. An Ni anode was placed 17 mm above it. A 3% NaOH solution served as the electrolyte. The upper surface of the cathode was coated with a uniform layer of HgO. Cu, Ni, and Fe plates were used as the cathodes. The electrolysis was carried out with I = 0.25 amp for 4 hours, the ratio of the cathode surface to the anode surface being $\leq 1:10$. The reduction of HgO with low D

densities proceeds very rapidly. Graphs of the results of the experi-

ments are submitted.

Card 1/1



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while the probability meaned the threats shown by weight analysis or everyge model trees: the overwill weight, weight of the trucks, needles, becommend and coats, with relived weight in the remaining parts of the in a low weight of the twice (absolute and in relation to trunk weight) increased in the danged stands, giving evidence of power Progration of the tranks. Significant reduction of root system growth was noted after

wab:

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AB3. JOUR. : RZE401., No. 2, 1959, No. 6135

FURROR D:3T. TITLE

ORIG. PUB. :

; the fire. A worsening of soal conditions ALBEIT GAUTE resulting from the burning of littler and a considerable reduction of the humas and lotal N contents in horizon 4, (the findings of the analyses are presented, together with root system injuries, are the principal couns of debilitated vitality in the cree

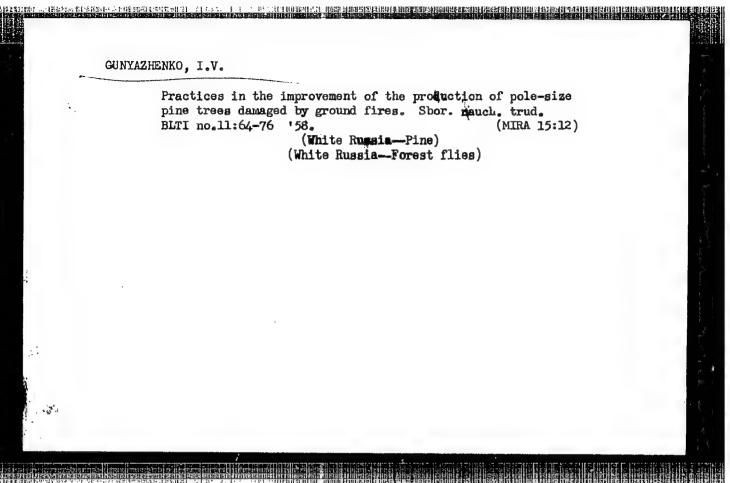
stands. With an increase in the intensity of the fire the lighting and water balance

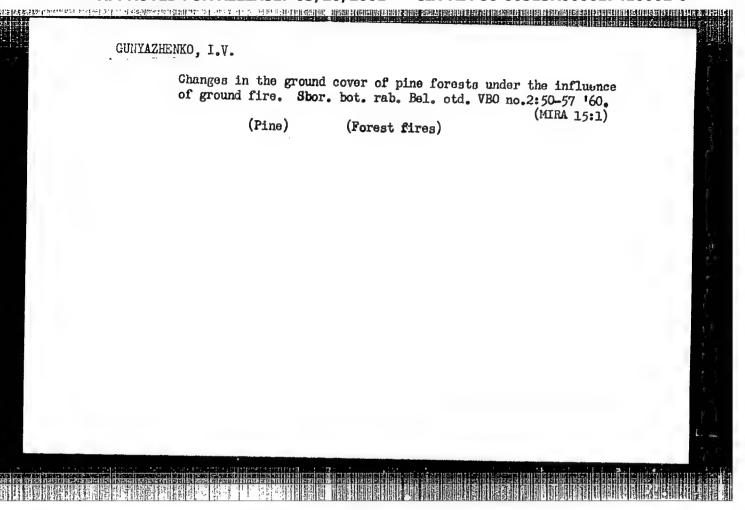
conditions become more favorable for pine

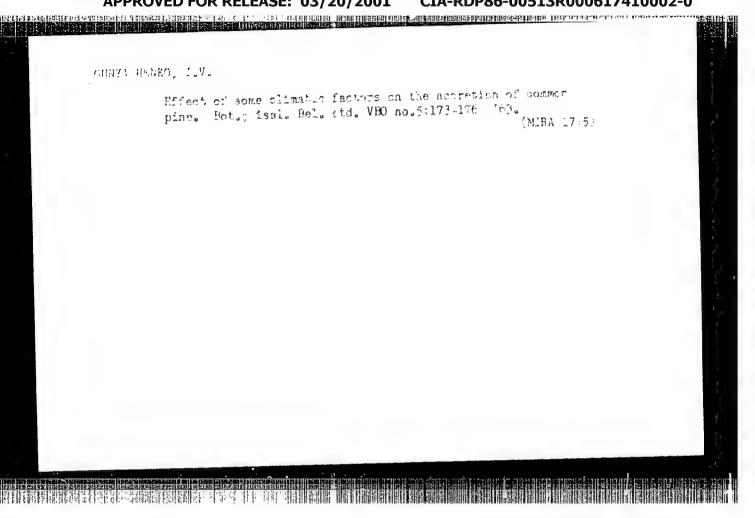
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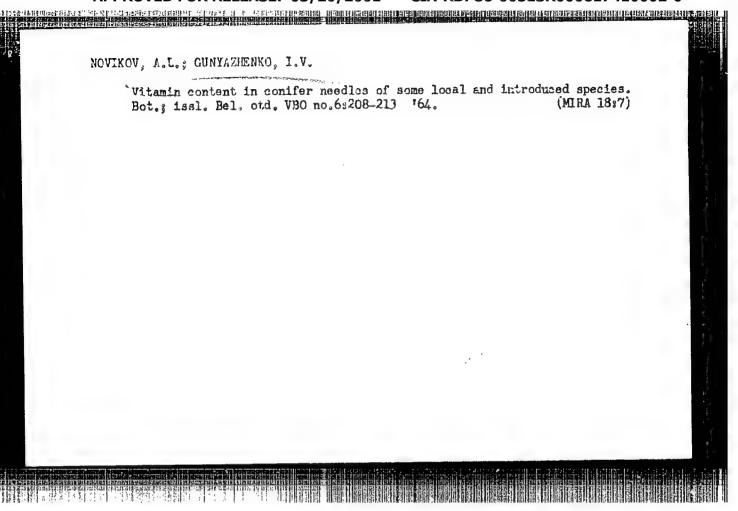
GUNYAZHEDKO, I. V. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of lowland fires upon pine Analysis (see the productivity of the reductivity of the reductivity of the reductivity of the Regordoya pine trees? and measures for teking oare of them (According to studies in the Negordoya experimental-training fercetry)." Minsk, 1958. 19 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Belorussian Forestry Engineering Inst im S. M. Kirov), 150 copies (KL, 52-58, 104)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

AID P - 4017

Subject

: USSR/Power

Card 1/1

Pub. 26 - 6/31

Authors

Gunzburg, D. B., Dr. Tech. Sci., M. A. Matveyev, Kand.

Tech. Sci.

Title.

: On packed lining for boiler surfaces.

Periodical

: Elek. sta., 11, 20-23, N 1955

Abstract

: Authors report on research made on properties of lining used to improve imperviousness of waterwalls. A detailed description of tests made with different types of lining is given. Liquid glass, cement and magnesium solutions were used and proved to be satisfactory. The method of preparing these linings is described. Six diagrams.

Institution: None

Submitted

No date

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

MEL'NIK, Ye.G.; GUNZBURG, Ye.A.; BURKOVA, M.A.

Bacteriological and serological diagnosis of salmonellosis from data of the laboratory of the Moscow Municipal Clinical Hospital No.1. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.1:143-147 Ja '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1. (SALMONELIA INFECTIONS diagnosis)

GUNZEL, E., inz. dypl.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation of Foland and the German Democratic Republic in shipbuilding. Bud okretowe Warszawa 8 no.10:332-334 0 '63.

1. Kierownik sekcji wspolpracy miedzynarodowej Instytutu Budowy Okretow, Rostock.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0 The state of the s

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. The Norvous System.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36913.

Author : Guobis, X.

Inst Title : The Problem of Disturbances of the Activity of the Cerebral Cortex and Some Vegetative Functions in

Ţ

Experimental Staphylococcic Infections.

Orig Pub: Svoikatos apsauga, 1957, No 3, 29-34.

Abstract: No abstract.

: 1/1 Card

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27053

Author

: Guobis, G.Ya.

Inst

: Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR

Title

On Pisturbances of Higher Nervous Activity and Some Vegetative Functions in Experimental Staphylococcous

Intoxication in Dogs.

Orig Pub

: Tr. AN LitSSR, 1957, B, No 4, 193-207

Abstract

In the first hours and 2-12 days after subcutaneous introduction to dogs of staphylococcous toxin (0.5 ml/kg), an increase of latent period and considerable weakening or extinction of conditioned reflexes (CR) was noted, During the second period (13-34 days) extinction of separate CR, weakening of internal inhibition, and

Card 1/2

- 127 -

Card 2/2

GUOBIS, G. Ya.

"The Influence Exercised by Staphylococcus Intoxication Upon the Dynamics of the Cortex and Some Vegetative Functions With Dogs."

dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences at the Inst. for Higher Nervous Activity.

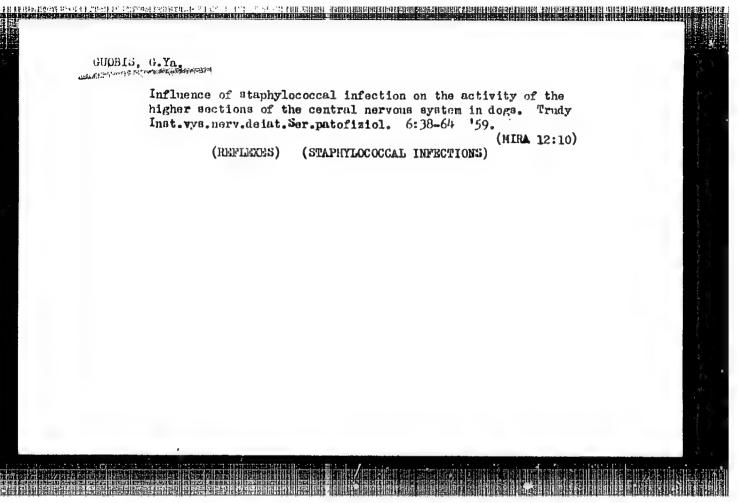
Defense of Dissertation (Jan-Jul 1957)
Sect. of Biological Sciences
Vest. AN SSSR, 1957, v. 27, No. 12, pp. 115-117

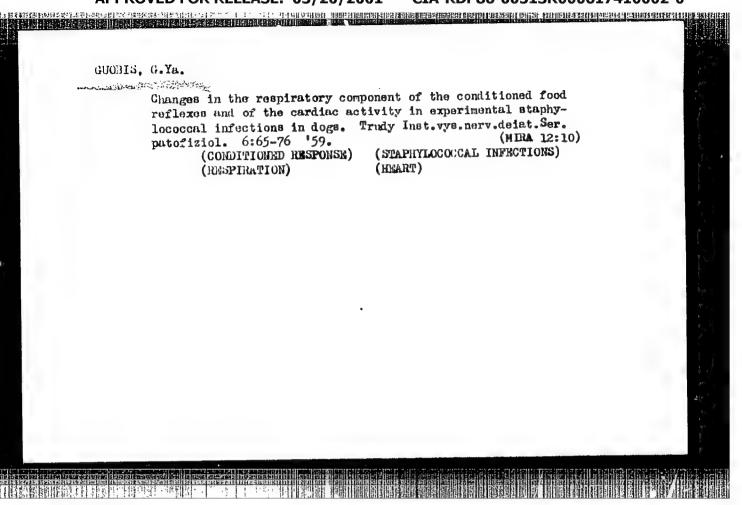
(Kl-, 17-57, 94)

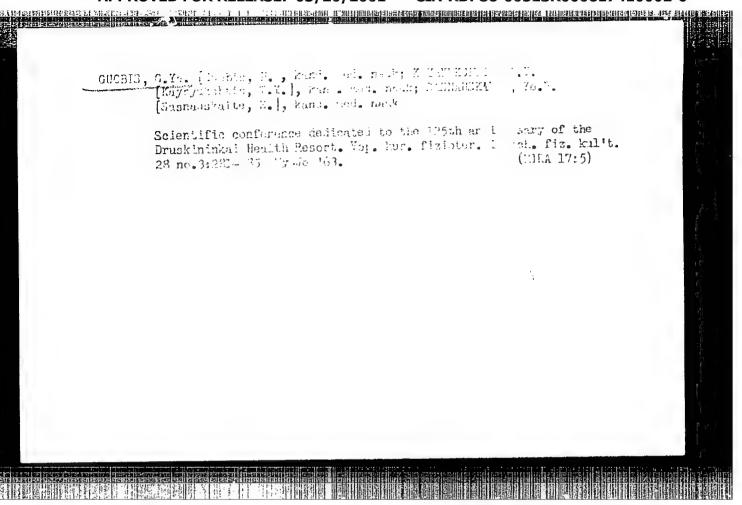
Relation of cellular immunological reactions and the general course of staphylococcal intoxication to typological characteristics of the nervous system in dogs. Zhur.mikrobiol.enid. i immun. 29 no.3:23-30 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR. (MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, experimental, relation of type of NS to immunol. reactions & course in dogs (Rus)

(MERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology, eff. of type of NS to immunol. reactions & course of exper. micrococcal infect. in dogs (Rus)







EWI(1)/EWI(m)/EWP(t)/ETI LIP(c) JD/AT L 02231-67 EWT(1 ACC NR AR6013670 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/E067/E067 AUTHOR: Matulenis, A. Yu.; Guoga, V. I. TITLE: Role of the tunnel transition in the relaxation of the electrostatic potential of zinc oxide SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10E539 REF. SOURCE: Sb. Proboy dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L., Energiya, 1964, 330-333 TOPIC TAGS: zinc oxide, tunnel effect, electrophotography, relaxation process, electron recombination ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the relaxation of the electrostatic potential of electrophotographic layers ZnO on an aluminum substrate at different temperatures. At the start of the charging process, tunnelling of the electrons takes place from the surface into the volume. The succeeding exponential part of the relaxation is apparently connected with recombination of the thermally generated holes on the surface of the ZnO. G. Stepanov. [Translation of abstract]. SUB CODE: 20 Card 1/1 2C

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DAN,S.; ANTAL,L.; SZEGEDI, Cy.; GUORFFY, A.

Studies on adaptive enzyme synthesis. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 14 no.4:295-309 *63.

1. First Department of Medicine (director: prof. B.Fornet) and Second Department of Medicine (director: prof. Gy.Petranyi), University Medical School, Debrecen.

GUCTH, B. Measuring the datum line with an invar tape in the reconstruction of the Komarom reilroad bridge. p. 253.

Vol. 7, No. 4, 1955.
GECHERIA ES MARTCCRAFIA
SCILIGE
Budepest, Hungary
So: Lest European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

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GUOTH, B.

TECHNOLOGY

KOZLEKEI KUTULCMANYI EZEMLE. (Kozlekedes- es Kozlekedesen tertudomanyi Egyesulet) Budapert.

GUCTH, B. Past, present, and future of the national and free p rt of Budapest-Csepel. p. 297.

Vol. 8, no. 7/8, July/Auf. 1058

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No 3. March 1050, Unclass.

CUOTH, Bola, dr., aranydiplamas mernokdoktor, nyugalmentut tervani mernok

Placement of pipelines and cables in river beds. Vizugyi kozl no.2:
303-312 '62.

1. Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise, Budapest.

HUNGARY/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.

R-2

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50148

Author

Guoth, Endre

Inst

Title

: Investigating Cows with Positive Tuberculin Reactions, and Examining Their Colostrum with Aim of Detecting

Tuberculosis Infection in Suckling Calves.

Orig Pub

: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 1-2, 41-43

Abstract

: When it was established that tuberculosis infected calves originated from cows with positive tuberculin reactions but otherwise clinically healthy, the author set himself the goal of determining the mechanism of infection and of working out a variety of methods which would permit to avoid the danger of infection. When the colostrum specimens of 64 such cows were microscopically examined, no tubercule bacteria were found. Attemps to obtain bacterial

Card 1/2

HUNGARY/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.

11-2

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 50143

cultures from the colostrum of 18 of the cows, as well as from 8 other experimentally infected animals also proved negative. These tests testified to the fact that infection of calves by alimentary means is impossible. During a period of 3 years, it was found that only 2 out of 200 cows infected 14 calves, which have been kept with them during the first days of their life. The infection occurred aerogenically. Pulmonary tuberculosis was clinically diagnosed in the original 2 cows 1-1½ months later. — V.A. Kanzyuba.

Card 2/2

- 3 -

KUBANYI, Endre, dr.; GUOTH, Janos, dr.

Therapy of relapsing abdominal wall hernia by implantation of tantalum mesh, and histological studies in experimental animals.
Orv. hetil. 97 no.33:904-906 12 Aug 56.

1. A Pestmegyei Tanacs Korhaza II. sz. Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Kubanyi, Endre, dr.) es az Allatorvosi Foiskala Szovettani Intezetenik (vezeto: Gunth, Janos, dr. docens) kozlemenye.

(HERNIA, surg.

tantalum mesh implantation in relapsing hernia (Hun))

(TANTALUM
mesh implantation in surg. of relapsing hernia (Hun))

KUBANYI, Endre; GUOTH, Janos

Management of recurrent hernia of the abdominal wall by tantalum mesh implantation and histological examinations in animal experiments. Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kozl. 8 no.1-2: 102-103 1957.

1. A Pest megyei Tanacs Korhaza II. sz. Sebeszeti Ostalya es az Allatorvosi Foiskola Szovettani Intezete.
(HERNIA, surg.

tantalum mesh implantation in recur. abdom. wall hernia (Hun))

T HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion, Parathyroid Gland. Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102025.

: Guoth, Janos; Scheiber, Lipot; Csiky, Ildiko; Damjanovich, Ida; Varga, Istvan. Author

: Not given. Inst : Experiments with Strongly Cooled Transplants of Title Parathyroid Gland. Histologic Study of Transplants.

Orig Pub: Magyar allatorv. lapja, 1957, 12, No 7-9, 246-250.

Abstract: By heterotransplantation of cooled parathyroid gland (CPG), it is possible to prevent temporarily the changes in the organism of rabbit induced by the removal of CPG. The transplant (T) of CPG degenerates in the end, starting from the central part. After 4 weeks the peripheral cells of T still preserve the structure characteristic for

Card 1/2

GUOTH, J.

Polundnica and krakova hola. p. 392

KRASY SLOVENSKA (Poverenictvo Dopravy. Riaditelstvo pre cestowny ruch) Bratislava Czechoslovakia

Vol. 36, no. 10, Oct. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 9, no. 1 Jan. 1960

Uncl.

GUOTH, S.

The discovery and age dynamics of Dictyocaulus (Micrurocualus) eckerti Skrjabin, 1931, a pneumohelminth of deer in the High Tatra National Park. p. 675.

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 13, no. 9, 1958

Monthly List of Bast European Accessions (EEAI), IC. Vol. 9, no. 2. Feb., 1960. Uncl.

GUOTH, S.

Discovery of the nematode Rinadia caucasica Asadov, 1955, in deer (Cervus elaphys L.) in the Tatra National Park, p. 764

ETOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 13, no. 10, 1958

 $M_{\rm o}$ nthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959 $U_{\rm n}$ cl.

GUOTH, Svetozar

Helminthofauna of the Alpine ibex (Capra ibex L.) and the bezoar goat (Capra aegargus Cm.) from the Tatra National Park. Biologia 15 no.6:421-426 *60.

1. Helmintologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied, Kosice.

(SLOVAKTA--MORMS) (BOUQUETIN)

(GOATS) (CAPRA)

ा (Theories ...) त्रीत सीरतहरूको राज्यकृतिहरूको स्थान महिल्लाहरूको स्थान स्था

HUNGARY

KOVACS, Gyula, Dr. professor, president, GUOUTH, Gy., Endre, Dr. professor exeritus of surgery; [affiliations not given].

"The Program of the Meeting im Memory of PLOSZ, Bola, Dr. Professor of Surgery (1863-1945)."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 18, No 10, Oct 63, pages 389-395.

Abstract: The meeting at the centennial of the birth of PLOSZ was opened by KOVACS, Gyula. GUOUTH, Gy., Endre, delivered the commemorative lecture. The life of PLOSZ, his scientific activities and publications were discussed. No references.

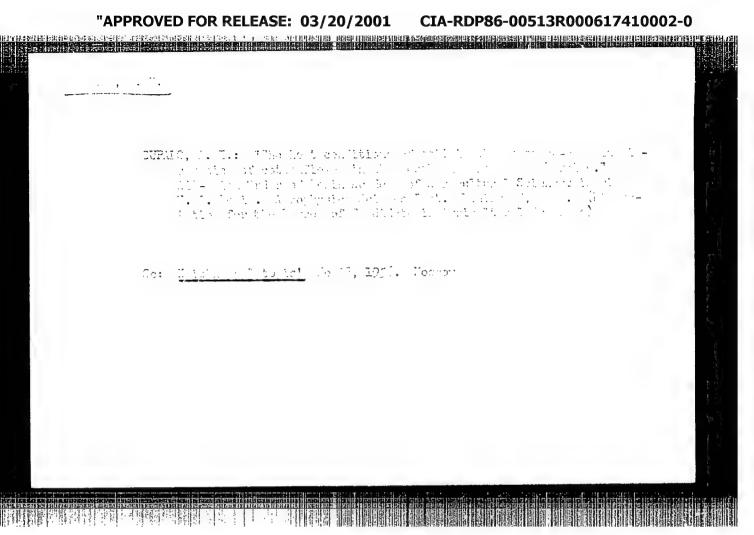
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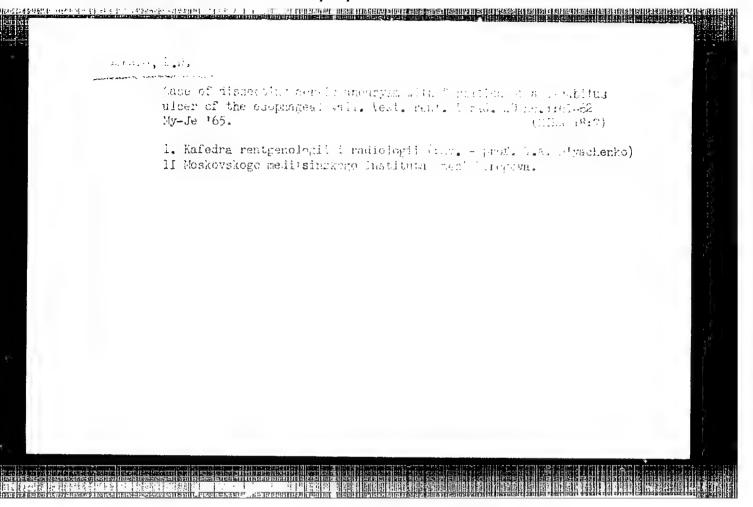
QUPALENKO, A.M.: TARAN, G.K.: STETSENKO, V.M.

Hystrichosis of domestic ducks in inlets of the lower Dniester.

Veterinaria 35 no.4:45-48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

l. Nachal'nik otdela veterinarii Odesskogo oblupravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Gupalenko). 2. Direktor oblastnoy vetbaklaboratorii (for Stetsenko). 3. Zaveduyushchiy parazitologicheskim otdelom oblvetbaklaboratorii (for Taran). (Dniester Valley--Ducks--Diseases and pests)

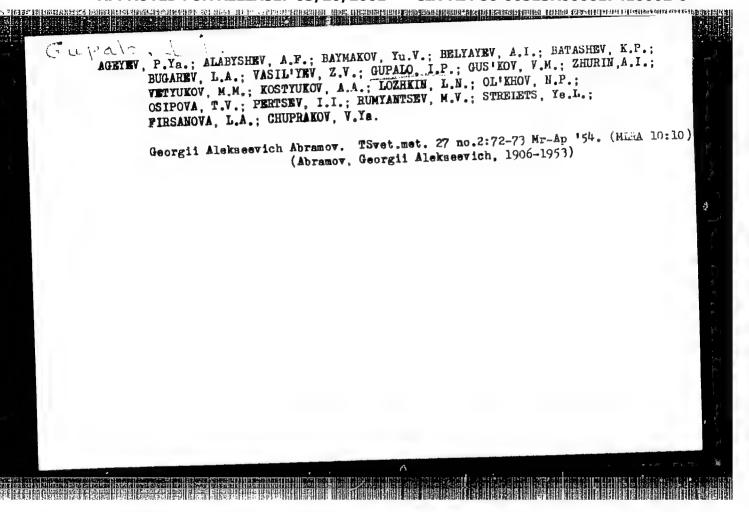




ABRAMOV, G.A.; VETYUKOV, M.M.; GUPAIO, I.P.; KOSTYUKOV, A.A.; LOZHKIN, L.H.

LTheoretical principles of aluminum electrometallurgy] Teoreticheskie osnovy elektrometallurgii aliuminiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchio-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1953. 583 p. (MLRA 6:12)

(Aluminum-Electrometallurgy)



SOV/137-58-12-24282

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Boldin, V. V., Gus'kov, V. M., Gupalo, I. P., Kil', I. G., Nikiforov,

V.P.

TITLE: Development and Improvement of Electrolytic Aluminum Production

in USSR Plants (Razvitiye i usovershenstvovaniye elektroliticheskogo

polucheniya alyuminiya na zavodakh SSSR)

学生36名数数据证证的第三次,并不是一个人的证明的证明,并不是一个人的证明,并不是一个人的证明,但是一个人的证明,但是一个人的证明的证明的证明的证明的证明的证明。

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye metally. Nr 4. Leningrad, 1957, pp 56-61

ABSTRACT: Design and experimentation toward development of a powerful 120-

130,000 amp cell with top delivery of current is coming to a conclusion. In these baths the gas take-off is right over the crust of the electrolyte. This arrangement sharply reduces the amount of gas loss and increases the concentration of fluorine compounds in the gases. This makes regeneration of fluorine salts from them a real possibility. 1952-55 saw a jump in electrolysis engineering, and the major aluminum plants began to increase anode cd to 0.9-1.0 amps/cm² with simultaneous acidification of the baths to cryolite ratios (NaF:AlF3) of 2.3-2.5, and reduction in the number of anode

Card 1/2 effects to 0.2-0.5 per bath per day. The Al level in the bath is held

Development and Improvement of Electrolytic Aluminum Production in USSR Plants

at about 20 cm and the bath level at 20-25 cm. Cells now in operation are to gain 20% in output in the immediate future by increase in current intensity. This will require reduction in the distance between electrodes, introduction of special additives into the cells to increase electroconductivity or current efficiency, increase of anode width up to 300 mm, increase in anode-rod size and change in shape thereof, and increase in the cross section of cathode rods.

I.G.

Card 2/2

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SOV/137-58-7-14531

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 84 (USSR) AUTHORS:

Gupalo, I.P., Svoboda, R.V., Karnaukh, S.A.

TITLE: On the Nature of Non-quenching Flashes (K voprosu o prirode

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 39, pp 313-317

ABSTRACT: The periodic appearance in Al cells of the anode effect or, as it is termed, non-quenching flashes, which are difficult to suppress, is due to the sharp reduction in the area of the Al cathode after metal has been drawn off or to sudden, excessive cooling of the bath. The presence of thick layers of precipitate on the bottom and of crust makes for the appearance of eddy motions of the Al in the bath, since under these conditions the contact surface between Al and bottom is reduced, with the result that horizontal current components appear in the bath, which distort the steady magnetic field of the bath. This brings the Al into motion and with it the electrolyte which is a conductor and is also affected by the magnetic fields in the bath. All this stirs up the alumina precipitates and results in partial Card 1/2 suspension of the alumina. It may also be hypothesized that

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617410002-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

SOV/137-58-7-14531

On the Nature of Non-quenching Flashes

the muddied undissolved alumina is attracted to the anode and covers its surface in part, thus stabilizing the flash. One of the methods of eliminating non-quenching flashes is to charge sifted carbon foam into the bath. The particles of carbon adsorb the suspended alumina by electrostatic force.

1. Aluminum--Electrolysic 2. Anodes (Electrolytic cell)--Performance D. Electrolytic collis-Electrical factors

Card 2/2

137-58-6-11903

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 102 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gupalo, I.P., Svoboda, R.V.

TITLE: Measuring the Temperature of Aluminum Bath Electrolytes (Ob

izmerenii temperatury elektrolitov alyuminiyevykh vann)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 39, pp 318-322

ABSTRACT: Temperature control of Al electrolysis is performed with optical pyrometers of the types OPPIR-45 and OPPIR-09, class 1/1.5, with which the margin of error in electrolyte measurement is ±10-15°C. This inadequate accuracy of measurement is aggravated by the influence of the strong magnetic fields in the cells upon the pyrometer readings. Since each 10° rise in electrolyte temperature reduces current efficiency by 2-4%, the electrolyte temperature measurement must be rendered precise if effective control is to be accomplished. The measurement of electrolyte temperature in Al cells by Pt/Pt-Rh thermocouples in a triple jacket of porcelain, steel, and graphite and a portable PP-1 potentiometer yields

an accuracy of $\pm 2-2.50$, and the magnetic fields of the electro-Card 1/2 lytic plant do not affect the potentiometer readings. It is

137-58-6-11903

Measuring the Temperature of Aluminum Bath Electrolytes

established that the temperature of the electrolyte in Al cells is 950-9700 when they are functioning normally. Along a line normal to the longitudinal axis of the bath, the melt temperature remains constant regardless of the distance to the anode. The temperature at the ends of the bath sometimes differs by 5-70. The temperature of the Al is usually 5-70 lower than that of additional 5-70 lower than that of the Al.

1. Electrolytes--Temperature 2. Temperature--Measurement 3. Radiation

Card 2/2

137-58-6-11905

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 103 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gupalo, I.P.

TITLE: A Method and Equipment for Determining Shifting of Aluminum

in the Bath and Fluctuations in Its Level (Metod i ustanovka dlya

opredeleniya perekosa i kolebaniya urovnya alyuminiya v

vannakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. alyumin.-magn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 39, pp 323-325

ABSTRACT: An instrument permitting determination of changes in the Al

level in the bath and the magnitude of fluctuations thereof when the line current is changed has been developed and tested. This was accomplished by employing the phenomenon of the potential jump between two leads immersed in the metal of the Al bath at the moment when one of them becomes detached from the Al. The fixed Nr-1 electrode, made of ordinary scrap Fe, is placed directly in the Al of the bath being measured. A movable vertical Nr-2 electrode is fastened to the horizontal portion of the movable electrode by means of a clamp. A galva-

nometer with a one-volt scale is connected between electrodes

Card 1/2 Nr 1 and Nr 2. The raising and lowering of the moving

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137-58-6-11905

A Method and Equipment (cont.)

electrode is done by means of a screw in the holder. A gage glass and a graduated rule are fastened to a fixed strip at the top. The gage glass is connected by a rubber hose to a water-filled vessel. The support rests on an insulated base in a position held strictly vertical by means of a level fastened by a screw to the top strip of the support each time a measurement is taken. In order to determine the height of fluctuation of the Al in the bath, the portable electrode is immersed into the Al bath until the galvanometer shows cessation of opening and closing of the circuit by the heaving Al. Then, after recording the position of the moving electrode on the scale, it is moved upward to a point at which closing and opening of the circuit again ceases. The difference between the upper and lower positions of the moving electrode will represent the height of fluctuation of the Al. The depth of the Al in the bath and the magnitude of shift may be determined with this instrument to an accuracy of 1 mm.

I.G.

1. Aluninum--Electrolysis 2. Electrolytic cells--Ferformance 3. Electrodes --Applications 4. Galvanometers--Applications

Card 2/2

SOV/ 34-57-11-10/21

AUTHORS:

Cunalo I.P.,

Kostyukov, A.A.

TITLE:

Intensification of Morking Aluminium Electrolyzers (Intensifikatshiya deystvayashchikh alyaminiyevykh

alektrolizerov)

PERIODICAL: Tsystnyve Metally, 1950, Nr 11, pp 52-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the last five years considerable increases in productivity have been obtained mainly by current density increases at some Soviet aluminium works (20% at the Kanakerskiy, 28% on the fourth series at the Stalinskiy, 14-23% at the Dneprovskiy and 22% on the first series at the Kandalukshshiy). The authors examine possibilities and ways of further increasing the productivity of working electrolyzers. They analyse the electrical and thermal factors of electrolyzer operation, tabulating (table 1) values for some of the leading works and the distribution of the current increases between heat losses, current

Card 1/4

efficiency and heating voltage (table 2). Discussing specific electricity consumption with respect to

507/136-58-11-10/21

Intensification of Morking Alumitium Electrolyzers

various factors (especially heat losses) the authors tabulate changes from 1953 values which occurred on some Soviet electrolyzers in 1956 (table 3). As a quick measure for increasing the productivity of working electrolyzers relatively little can be expected from improved current efficiency (already at 86-887) and the most promising development would be to increase current strengths. The authors show that whether G.A.Abramow's equation (ref.2) for the relation between current efficiency and current density and inter-placemode distance is true or not, optimal conditions are obtained fifth small inter-electrode distance is true or not, optimal conditions are obtained fifth small inter-electrode distances is true out by practice but the participation of same improvements are lifterent at different electrolyzers. Increasing heat losses together with description in the scale trade distances are proposed as a passible factor. In action of decreasing the number and darktion of anotic effects. Electrolyte composition is another important

Card 2/4

507/136-53-11-10/21

Intensification of Working Aluminian Electrolypers

factor and the enthors recommend . Dealth for additives to give a low-melting electrolyte with a high electrical conductivity: They mention MaCI and LiF (bightFr) as seing attractive. Dealing with electrolyter leving the enthors disagree with the view that a reduction in the distance between the anode to the edge of the both (such as accumpanies anode videning) must lead to lover correct efficiency: they cits Soviet and foreign prostice and give the results of their can ealerhations showing the benefits of anode videning. The high proportions of total mediatance which is produced within the anode of the atthogen which is produced within the anode of the atthogen and L.M.Lysenko respectively (VAMI) and the atthors discuss possible ways of reducing these resistances. They point out that present deficiencies in instrumentation make it difficult to operate electrolysers as desired and suggest that increases in

Card 3/4

007/136-59-11-10/21

Intensification of Working Aluminium Electrolysers

productivity of working electrolyzers should be accompanied by more mechanization and better working conditions. There is I figure, I tables and 4 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 1 English.

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Card 4/4